insisted on going through Tientsin instead of by the route selected by the Chinese. They were opposed, attempted to force a passage, were repulsed (1859), and the war was renewed. In 1860 the British and French returned with reinforcements, captured the Taku forts and Tientsin, and moved toward their goal, Peking. In retaliation for the seizure of a party which had been sent forward under a flag of truce and the death of several of its members, when Peking was captured the Summer Palace was deliberately destroyed.

THE TREATIES OF TIENTSIN (1858) AND PEKING (I860)*'

The treaties of Tientsin and the supplementary conventions, including [A]ie ones signed at Peking in 1860, effected important modifications in the status of Westerners in China and made possible a much more extensive penetration of the Empire by the-Occident than had those of 1842 and 1844. Many of the details need not concern us here, but some of the provisions are of great significance. (1) New ports were opened. Ten of these were designated by the treaties of Tientsin—Newchwang in Manchuria, Tengchow (for which Chefoo was substituted in 1862) in Shantung, four on the Yangtze, including Chinkiang and Hankow (not all were really opened at once, and one, Nanking, not until 1899), one on Hainan (actually not opened until 1876), two on Formosa, and Ch'ao-chow (actually its port, Swatow) on the south coast. Tientsin itself was added in 1860. These ports, particularly those in the North and on the Yangtze, put vast new sections in direct touch with Westerners. Several of these cities were already major centers of population. Some others, through the

impulse given by foreign trade, rapidly rose in importance. Occidentals therefore were concentrated in entrepots from which trade routes radiated into large areas of the country—with fateful consequences for existing Chinese ideas and institutions. (2) The merchantmen of the powers were given permission to use the Yangtze River. (3) Peking, although not technically made an open port, was to see the hated alien living within its walls, for the treaties specified that ministers or ambassadors, with their entourages, were to be allowed to reside there. They were, moreover, to be received as representatives of independent nations on a footing of equality with China. (4) Foreigners, when armed with proper passports,